COMMANDERS DIGEST

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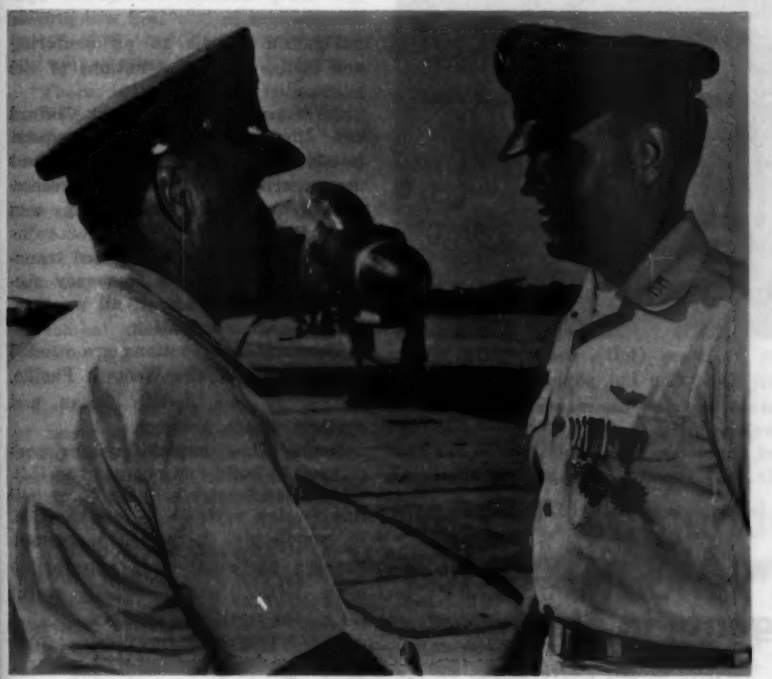

A FATHER'S PRIDE—Air Force Capt. Raymond J. Reeves (right), now an instructor pilot with the Tactical Air Command at MacDill AFB, Fla., received the Silver Star, Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal for his recent service in Vietnam. Making the presentation was his father, Gen. Raymond J. Reeves, commander in chief of the North American Air Defense Command.

Secretary Warnke Stresses Importance Of Collective Security Agreements

Is collective security such as the NATO alliance still a necessary component of national security?

Some who ask this question are too young to have experienced the events and threats which produced the collective security policy. Others seem to believe that meeting domestic demands will entail drastic reductions in international responsibilities. Still others applaud the past record but believe the world has so changed that the current machinery of collective security can be safely dismantled.

Assistant Secretary of Defense for Security Affairs Paul C. Warnke says he wishes he could agree with that thinking. But he doesn't.

". . . our answer to the persistent questioning must be that collective security is still a critical dimension of national security. And it is likely to remain so for some time," he told the United Services Institute of Nova Scotia in Halifax, N. S.

The United States has not added to its list of alliances in the past eight

(Continued on Page 7)

Sec Def Compares Military Strength Of U.S., Soviets

"We have today a substantial military superiority over the Soviet Union, and I shall certainly do all in my power to continue to maintain that superiority as long as I hold this position."

Secretary of Defense Clark M. Clifford made that statement at a Pentagon news conference Oct. 25.

He also told reporters he did not intend to engage in a political discussion, and then added that he would give the facts "as we understand them today, in these major categories."

In the field of land-based ICBM's, the United States has 1054; the Soviets have approximately 900.

With reference to submarine-launched nuclear missiles, Secretary Clifford said "we have 656 such missiles; the Soviets have between 75 and 80."

Regarding intercontinental bombers, those capable of conveying a nuclear weapon to the Soviet Union, or from there to the United States and return, "we have 646 such intercontinental bombers; the Soviets have between 150 and 155."

The Secretary of Defense then added:

"Recapitulating, and pointing out the ultimate strength which, to me, is the final test, how many deliverable nuclear weapons does each nation have at this time, weapons that could be delivered from there to here, or from here to there? In this regard the United States has 4,206; the Soviet Union has approximately 1,200."

Discussing the Vietnam war, Secretary Clifford said he believed the

(Continued on Page 3)

HAPPY BIRTHDAY—Marine Col. Rex A. Deasy (left), commanding officer of Marine Aircraft Group-12, Marine Air Base, Chu Lai, supplies the paint as Brig. Gen. Howard H. Cooksey, assistant division commander of the U.S. Army's Americal Division, paints a birthday message on a 500-pound bomb, commemorating the Marine Corp's 193rd anniversary Nov. 10. Marines of the 1st Marine Aircraft Wing work closely with the Army's Americal troopers, providing close air support missions.

Army Develops New Alarm System To Detect Nerve Agents in Field

A new chemical field alarm system developed by the Army will sample air continuously and trigger an alarm when nerve agents are present.

The new portable chemical agent alarm, called the "XM8" by the Army, will provide the U.S. field forces for the first time with automatic means of detection and warning of the presence of nerve agents.

The Army previously had various effective detection devices but lacked automatic alarm capabilities suitable for use by field troops.

The need for an adequate detection and alarm system, the Army said, was compounded in recent years when major world powers started stockpiling nerve agents in their chemical warfare arsenals. The various nerve agents are odorless and colorless, and very small doses are lethal.

The heart of the XM8 is an electrochemical cell which continuously takes samples of air. Nerve agents on the cell cause it to produce electrical energy which sets off the alarm.

A rugged, compact and lightweight unit, the XM8 weighs less than 18 pounds complete with a battery pack which can operate the detector and alarm for a minimum of 12 hours. It measures about 26 inches high, 12 inches wide and 8 inches deep.

The alarm has been tested at temperatures ranging from minus 40 degrees to more than 120 degrees by the scientists and engineers at Edgewood Arsenal, Md., where it is now nearing development completion.

The detector will not respond to normal pollutants found in the air, or to smoke, dust and motor vehicle exhaust in concentrations normally encountered on the battlefield. However, it will detect minute amounts of nerve agent vapor in below-lethal concentrations.

Four More Stations Authorized for Navy Navigation System

The tentative completion of four new Navy OMEGA Navigation System stations in late 1972 will provide navigation signals to all seafaring and airline operating nations of the world.

Secretary of Defense Clark Clifford has approved the Navy's request to add four more stations to the four now existing and to purchase receiving equipment for Naval ships and aircraft.

OMEGA utilizes shore based transmitters and very low frequency signals to provide 24-hour, all weather, navigational information.

The four new stations are needed in the areas of the Western Pacific, Tasmanian Sea, Indian Ocean and southern South America.

Rather than negotiating for permission to build and operate the U.S. stations on foreign soil, the Navy will find foreign partners to join the U.S. in completing the OMEGA system. Foreign participation is appropriate since OMEGA will be equally useful for all the world's navigators.

In the past year Navy representatives have been meeting with government officials in a number of countries where new stations might be located. These informal discussions have revealed a general enthusiasm for OMEGA and the prospect that foreign partners can be found to establish an international system of six contributing nations.

Both Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Defense Secretary Clifford have authorized formal negotiations with prospective partner nations.

COMMANDERS DIGEST

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U.S., Soviet Strength Compared (Continued from Page 1)

enemy was in a position to launch additional attacks if they chose to do so, noting that the North Vietnamese still have some 80,000 troops available. "We know that they can, if they choose to, re-fit and re-equip the troops that they have moved back, and return them to South Vietnam.

"There is even some indication," he said, "that we pick up, through intelligence, that there may be attention being given by Hanoi to another series of attacks which would come later, the so-called winter-spring offensive.

"So, I believe we would make a mistake if we were to conclude that because of the present lowered level of combat, that the enemy is not in position to go on with additional warfare."

Referring to the enemy's position of being able to launch attacks, a newsman wanted to know if they (the enemy) could launch major attacks on the level of the Tet offensive.

Secretary Clifford explained:

"I could answer that only by saying that we had advance information of a certain kind about the attacks at Tet and when the attacks came off they had a certain intensity. When the May attacks came, we had a certain kind of information, very similar to that we had before. The May attacks had less intensity than the January attacks.

"Then again we began to get in again in August to launch attacks. telligence that they were preparing Those were substantially less effective and less intense than either of the other two. The fact is, they never really got their August offensive off the ground.

"I think our spoiling operations were exceedingly effective during that time. So if one draws some conclusion from the pattern, he might well conclude that there has been a diminishing force behind the attacks. But I do not say that that would hold true with reference to some future attack that they might plan."

On the subject of the F-111 program, Secretary Clifford said the question was before him at the present time, and then he added:

"Let me say that it is our opinion in the Secretary's office, and it is the opinion of the Air Force, that this will be an excellent plane.

"I believe that there has been some over-emphasis upon the difficulty. I might use this opportunity to put it in perspective.

"We have tested the F-111 for some 15,000 hours. In 15,000 hours of tests, we have lost ten 111's. Now look at this:

"The F-100, a very useful plane, when tested 15,000 hours, we had lost 28 of those in the same period of time.

"The F-104, also an excellent plane, we had lost 21.

"The F-101, we had lost 18 in a similar period.

"Just one further comparison: The F-4, which as you all know, is the Phantom, which has proved to be so successful—and we have some 2,000 Phantoms now—at this same period, 15,000 hours, we lost the same number—10 Phantoms.

"So the number of losses in the 111 program are very well within the experience we have had with other planes that turned out to be very successful."

In answer to still another question regarding the F-111, Secretary Clifford noted:

"This plane has gone a step beyond any other type of plane that we have. As you know, it has the swing wing. It is a supersonic plane. It has an exceedingly long range. It can be used as a fighter; it can be used as a bomber. If it develops in the manner in which the Air Force feels that it will, it will give us the most modern plane in the world today, and will keep us in the most modern status for the foreseeable future."

MAC Commander Praises C-5 After Personal Test Flight

The Air Force's C-5 Galaxy will "revolutionize combat airlift," said Gen. Howell M. Estes Jr., commander of the Military Airlift Command, after taking a personal turn at the controls of the world's largest airplane.

GALAXY PREVIEW—Gen. Howell M. Estes Jr, commander of the Military Airlift Command, mans the controls of the C-5 Galaxy transport.

During a test flight at Lockheed's Marietta, Ga., plant, General Estes commented, "The handling qualities of the airplane are absolutely remarkable for this early in the program. The airplane handles solidly and feels extremely stable . . . pressure on the controls is very light."

He said the Lockheed-built planes will permit, for the first time, complete air movements of Army divisions, including tanks and other vehicles not now air-transportable. It flies "much better" than did the C-141 Starlifter—a transport half the C-5s size—at the same stage of development.

The flight, 13th for the Number 1 model of the Galaxy, lasted an hour and 17 minutes. Lockheed-Georgia currently has two C-5s flying.

Eight airplanes will be assigned to the flight test program that extends into mid-1970.

The Paris Talks

WHAT PEACE COULD MEAN TO NORTH VIETNAM

In a recent statement at the Paris peace talks Ambassador W. Averell Harriman repeated the U.S. offer, made in 1965, to include North Vietnam in a Southeast Asia development program.

Discussing the question of postwar aid to Vietnam, he described the potential benefits of regional and international cooperation in the development of the vast power and water resources of the Mekong River. He also pointed out the marked economic progress in other Asian countries participating in programs of peaceful cooperation.

Below is the text of Ambassador Harriman's notes at the October 16 session of official conversations between the U.S. and North Vietnam.

Your Excellency, for more than five months now we have been meeting here to try to find the road to peace in Vietnam. So far, we cannot point to progress in that direction.

Over the past several sessions I have pointed out that it appears that your Government's evaluation of events in South Vietnam is based on misinformation. I have also pointed out repeatedly that North Vietnam continues to pursue political goals through the use of force. It is tragic that this continued course of action not only prolongs that war but denies to the Vietnamese people the progress which is being made in other Asian nations. Meanwhile, however, because the war continues, the hopes of millions of Vietnamese are cruelly thwarted. If Hanoi would abandon its futile use of force in attempting to impose its will on South Vietnam, the great benefits of peace could spread rapidly to all parts of Vietnam.

U.S. Offer Still Stands

The sooner North Vietnam stops trying to achieve its goals by military power, the sooner North Vietnam will be able to channel its efforts into peaceful development. When that day comes, as President Johnson has made clear, the U.S. will stand ready to join with you as with others in the common struggle for the better life the people of Southeast Asia desire.

President Johnson outlined America's basic policy towards the peaceful development of Southeast Asia in April 1965, in his historic Johns Hopkins speech. He said:

"The first step is for the countries of Southeast Asia to associate themselves in a greatly expanded cooperative effort for development. We would hope that North Vietnam would take its place in the common effort just as soon as peaceful cooperation is possible. . . .

"The task is nothing less than to enrich the hopes and existence of more than a hundred million people. And there is much to de done. . . .

"No nation need ever fear that we desire their land, or to impose our will, or to dictate their institutions.

"But we will always oppose the effort of one nation to conquer another nation."

Progress in Other Asian Nations

Indeed, great progress has already been made in many countries in Asia which are not victims of aggression by their neighbors.

While this war is taking a destructive toll in Vietnam, other countries in Asia are making great progress on their own initiative and through cooperation with Asian and other countries, in expanding domestic production and foreign trade and in raising living standards.

For example, in the last three years, from 1964 to 1967, such Asian countries as Malaysia, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand and Japan have increased their gross national product in real terms by more than 20 percent. In fact, Taiwan's increase has been over 33 percent. South Korea's foreign trade has almost tripled during the same period. Japan's miraculous economic growth has increased its per capita annual income to more than $1,100, and Japan is now on the verge of becoming the third industrial nation in the world.

There is no reason why North Vietnam could not participate in the economic and other benefits now being brought to the area by many cooperative efforts such as the Asian Development Bank, the Mekong Coordinating Committee and the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East.

Regional Cooperation: The Mekong River

The basis for regional cooperation already exists. For example, the Mekong Coordinating Committee shows how countries of Southeast Asia with varying political views can cooperate effectively on a major matter of common concern—the development of the vast power and water resources of the Mekong River and its tributaries.

In cooperation with 25 other countries which have assisted the Committee, data has been collected on the flow of the waters of the Mekong and its tributaries, its fish have been studied; the basin's soils have been tested; the groundwork has been laid for development.

Indeed, construction has begun. Two tributary dams have already been completed in Thailand, one is under construction in Laos, and the Committee recently arranged for the financing of a dam in Cambodia.

Preliminary studies for a dam on the main stream of the Mekong at Pa Mong, 20 miles west of Vientiane, indicate that it could produce more than twice as much elecricity as the huge Aswan Dam in Egypt.

Even brighter hopes for the future can be seen in activities and programs not dependent on large scale investment in long term projects. Recent years have seen a remarkable rise in economic productivity and trade by the countries of East Asia.

Side by side with this economic activity, there has been a marked increase in intellectual movement across national borders within the region. Education ministers have created a secretariat which is supervising a development of a variety of educational institutions in Southeast Asia, from which all will benefit through sharing each other's experience and talents.

Food Production

Peace would mean much, not only to the people of both North and South Vietnam, but to the people of neighboring nations as well. Cambodia, Laos and Thailand would benefit greatly from peace.

With peace, North Vietanam could take part in cooperative efforts to develop a region which has enormous economic potential. The people of all the countries of the area would benefit immeasurably.

Take for instance, the cooperation in increasing food production, shown by the development of the miracle rice, IR-5 and IR-8. This rice was developed in the Philippines, as a result of international cooperation, and is now helping farmers in other Asian countries. It has made the Philippines self-sufficient in rice for the first time in 65 years. In South Vietnam about 40,000 hectares of miracle rice are being planted this year with 200,000 hectares planned for next year. This and other high-yield grains can help meet the urgent need for food in Asia and other parts of the world.

There are other benefits in human terms as well from ending this war which has turned members of the same family against each other, a war which has brought grief and misery to so many people in North and South Vietnam.

Peaceful Reunification

If peace came to Vietnam, both North and South Vietnam could establish economic, cultural, and family ties. Steps could be taken toward building mutual understanding and trust. The path to peaceful reunification would be open, if that were the desire of the people of North Vietnam and South Vietnam.

Your Excellency, Hanoi has the opportunity to turn away from war, away from terror and destruction, and to turn its energies towards peaceful improvement of the life of its people. Hanoi, if it wishes, can join in the community of nations, and gain by peaceful cooperation and association with its Southeast Asian neighbors.

You have alleged in these meetings that the United States is pursuing a "neocolonialist policy." You charge that we want to keep military bases in South Vietnam. You are wrong. And repetition of those allegations here is not going to make them correct.

The fact is that we would welcome nothing more than the early return of our men to their homes from the battleground of Vietnam. We would like to use our resources and our energies to improve our own country and to help others improve theirs.

I urge you, Excellency, to work with us here in finding the way to peace—and in moving to the goal of cooperation among nations in meeting common problems. We should begin now to work toward that goal, which is one both our peoples desire. We cannot begin too soon.

DOD Will Go Ahead on 'Quiet' Submarine Program

The Department of Defense will go ahead with a program to build a new kind of nuclear-propelled attack submarine, the so-called "quiet" submarine, Secretary of Defense Clark M. Clifford has announced.

At a Pentagon news conference Oct. 25, Sec. Clifford said:

"You will recall that I told you in August that we were reviewing the program to build a new kind of nuclear-propelled attack submarine, the so-called turbine electric drive submarine. This review has been completed, and I have now decided to go forward with the program. I want to tell you about this submarine and the considerations that were involved in a very close decision.

"As you know, two new programs for attack submarines have been proposed. One is a new class that has become known as the high-speed submarine. This will be the finest nuclear-propelled attack submarine that technology can produce. It not only will be fast, it also will be quiet and will carry the most effective weapons and other devices procurable. I ordered on July 1 that this high-speed submarine be built.

"The turbine electric drive submarine is a different program with different objectives. The program calls for the construction of one boat to contain a combination of advanced silencing techniques. This nuclear submarine will have a new kind of propulsion system, and new and quieter machinery of various kinds.

"Quietness is a great advantage in a submarine. The quieter it is, the better it can perform any function without being detected and destroyed by an enemy. Future U.S. submarines will emphasize quietness to an even greater extent than do our existing designs—which are the quietest in the world.

"But the achieving of quietness is an art. We have found that we must try various quieting devices in an actual submarine before we can accurately assess their value. The turbine electric drive submarine will permit us to test at the same time and in various combinations a wide range of quieting measures. These measures then can be used in other submarines to the extent that they prove effective.

"The submarine built will be more than a test bed. It will carry weapons and other devices and should provide us with a very silent and useful operational submarine.

"The drawback to the proposed program is its great expense. I have estimates before me that put its cost at $150 million to $200 million, compared with about $78 million for a new Sturgeon class nuclear attack submarine.

"Before making my decision, I wanted to know if we could achieve the benefits of extra quietness with less extra expense. The close reexamination which my staff and I have just completed has convinced me that costly as it is, there is no cheaper and effective way to achieve in equal time desired progress in noise suppression.

"Therefore, today I shall direct the Navy to proceed with the turbine electric drive submarine program.

"Concurrently, we are continuing our work on twenty-nine additional Sturgeon Class nuclear attack submarines.

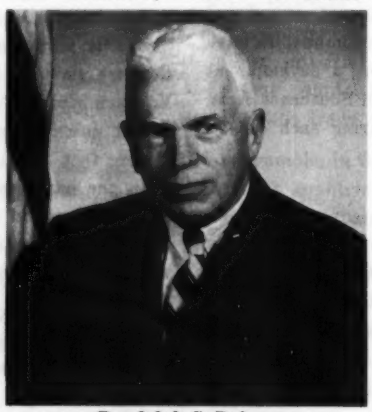
"Thus we propose to insure that the United States Navy will continue to have the quietest, most effective submarines in the world for the foreseeable future."

Asst. SecNav Driver Says Challenge Of Military Life Greater Now Than Ever

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Randolph S. Driver believes the challenge of military life is much greater today than ever before in history.

Speaking at a Navy League luncheon in Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 1, Secretary Driver said, "It is no longer the military's job simply to wage war. The goal, the whole reason for the existence of America's armed forces, is to insure peace."

He said American science and industry have produced a variety of tools to see that this peacekeeping job is done. "But, it is the military man—dedicated, mature and technically competent—who bears the responsibility of managing and operating the products of American industry."



Randolph S. Driver

Mr. Driver said, "Today, military life offers one of the most challenging and varied opportunities for a career available in this country.

"As our armed forces have adjusted to a period of increasing technological specialization, the selection of either officer or enlisted career personnel requires increased skill, knowledge and education from the individual."

He cited Rudyard Kipling's "Barracks Room Ballads," which told of the average British soldier, who was ignored or dismissed by the civilian population until the "guns began to shoot" then suddenly he was transformed in the public eye to a "thin red line of heroes."

"What Kipling said seventy years ago is just as true today. The career officer and enlisted man is a special kind of citizen. He is dedicated, self-sacrificing and willing to work longer hours for less pay than most.

"Even if there were not war these men would be serving in various far flung duty stations away from their wives and families, sacrificing themselves for the security of their country," he said.

Importance of Collective Security Stressed (Continued from Page 1)

years, Secretary Warnke said. "But I would challenge any assertion that our security is not enhanced by the maintenance of most, if not all, of our existing alliance relationships."

He said he based his belief not on past success but on present realities. "In a world in ferment, the past is not always a reliable guide to the future. Indeed it may distort our forecast. Many changes have occurred, the most crucial being the fragmentation of the Communist world. Nevertheless, there are all too many current reminders that collective security has continued relevance."

Recognizing that the world has had some difficulty shedding the traditional view that security resides exclusively in military power, Secretary Warnke added:

"We have tended to think that safety can be found solely in weapons, forces and bases. Certainly armed readiness is a critical ingredient. But it is not the complete answer, even in dealing with our adversaries. And it is totally irrelevant to the security we derive from our relations with our friends."

He said the peaceful border between the United States and Canada illustrates the extent to which national security can transcend the limits of military means.

"Our countries have important differences," he said, "but we cherish them as we do even more numerous similarities. We undergo occasional stresses, but they are eased by a supporting structure of reciprocal respect. The basis of the security we enjoy vis-a-vis one another has nothing to do with targeted missiles or standing armies. The very idea is absurd, and, I am confident, will always remain absurd."

Secretary Warnke told his Canadian audience that "our long, unguarded border dramatizes the fact that military hardware is not the only definition of national security."

Discussing national security as it pertains to development at home, Secretary Warnke noted that a peaceful world requires social and economic progress abroad, and that a tranquil society necessitates social and economic development at home. "The violence that has characterized lesser developed nations overseas," he said, "has also cropped up in lesser developed segments of American society. Law and order — whether at home or overseas—come only with justice."

Turning to collective defense, Secretary Warnke noted that there is debate reflecting the tension between the internal needs of our societies and international responsibilities. "In the context of urban decay and unsatisfied demands for a better life, many Canadians and Americans today ask whether we can continue to afford the burdens of world involvement.

"Such questioning reflects a fast developing awareness that security has its domestic side. The trend is healthy—if controlled. The awareness is desirable—if kept in perspective."

In military terms, Secretary Warnke sees the march of the Soviets and their satellites into Czechoslovakia constituting a "qualitative change" in the Warsaw Pact threat.

"It confronts NATO with Soviet troops, mobilized and ready, immediately across the Bavarian border. But while military might is susceptible of measurement," he continued, "the factor of intent can never be fully fathomed from the outside, and perhaps incompletely from the inside.

"We can only be sure that the Russian movement to suppress the stirrings of freedom in Czechoslovakia demonstrates the at least temporary ascendancy of the militants in the Kremlin.

"Under these circumstances, the key question is how NATO should respond. There are some who urge that any response in the way of increased military readiness may provoke further Russian moves and improve the position of the Kremlin hard-liners.

"This line of reasoning is, for me, very hard to follow. Experience lends little support to the proposition that passivity in the West will mollify the militants in the East and lead to a lessening of risk.

"Instead," he continued, "the history of the 23 years since World War II should lead us to conclude that evidence of firm resolve and a determination to defend all NATO members against force or the threat of force is much more apt to influence Soviet conduct along lines favorable to our interests.

"In today's interdependent and turbulent world it is difficult to define and weigh the many dimensions of national security. This complexity explains the vigor of the debates and the thoroughness of the reassessments taking place on this continent.

FLIGHT DECK HONORS—VAdm. Charles T. Booth II, Commander, Naval Air Forces Atlantic, returns the salute of side boys during flight deck honors as he arrives for an October visit to the aircraft carrier Forrestal.

Gen. Westmoreland Says Professionalism Key to Army Success

Army Chief of Staff Gen. William C. Westmoreland believes that versatility and professionalism are the key to an Army that can carry out its assigned mission in any terrain, in any climate, against any enemy and be prepared to meet and handle all future tasks.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Association of the United States Army in Washington, General Westmoreland said, "Professionalism is the pay-off. The ultimate test of any professional is, of course, what he accomplishes, how he fights the battle and the results he achieves.

"In this respect, today our fighting men are performing in Vietnam as professionals."

He said our commitment in South Vietnam has ranged from one of advising at all levels to one encompassing every type of action associated with combat against an enemy, "often in the roughest terrain imaginable and under the most demanding climatic conditions."

Speaking before the AUSA Oct. 29, General Westmoreland said both officers and enlisted men have played important roles at the "grass root level," in advising and assisting their Vietnamese counterparts. "This is indeed a wide scope of responsibility, and yet, the advisory role is performed with the same professionalism found in the planning and execution of combat operations."

The recently returned Vietnam veteran said there are many accomplishments by the Army and other services that are not well known outside of Vietnam.

"Our infantry has beaten the guerrilla at his own game. Our troops have taken the classic guerrilla tactic of the ambush away from the enemy—night and day—and turned it against him. The enemy has become the hunted; no longer is he the hunter."

He cited the artillery which has never seen more use in the direct fire role, the engineers, logisticians, signal corps, intelligence, tacticians and the medical service which has, "advanced to a point never before achieved," in the care of the sick and wounded.

He said our armed forces in Vietnam today have a four part mission: They must prevent the enemy from imposing by force a communist government on South Vietnam; they must protect the people and resources of South Vietnam from communist control or domination; they must defeat attempts by the enemy to seize territory of strategic importance or terrain of tactical value in South Vietnam; and they must weaken the enemy by applying pressure on his ranks and his means of support.

General Westmoreland said that in the overall mission of helping the South Vietnamese defend themselves against aggression, our fighting men, "have helped develop a well-balanced, highly effective military force with great firepower and mobility—a force that continues under the superb leadership of General Abrams to serve notice on the enemy that any further military action on their part will continue to be extremely costly.

"In my judgement, the enemy now finds himself in a position where he cannot achieve military victory in Vietnam.

"Yes, acting like professionals, our soldiers have successfully accomplished everything they were asked to do; they have willingly carried out every task they have been assigned.

"If there is any word that fits our armed forces today, it is the word professionalism—the ability to accomplish the mission. They have accomplished their mission with distinction, and this is the final proof of professionalism."

VIETNAMESE AWARD—Brig Gen. Glen C. Long, assistant commander, 25th Inf. Div., receives the Vietnamese Cross of Gallantry with Palm from Maj. Gen. Du Quoc Dong, commander, Vietnamese 1st Airborne Div. Gen. Long was cited for his skillful and professional role in coordinating American and Vietnamese forces in battles between Sept. 11-22 near Tay Ninh City. During the fighting, Gen. Long used his personal helicopter to command and maneuver American units.

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